LESSON 29

In this lesson we learn the following :

#(1) المَفْعُولُ لَـــهُ or المَفْعُولُ لأَجْلِه : It is a *masdar* which tell us the reason for doing an action, e.g., لم أخرُجْ خوفاً من المَطَر 'I did not go out for fear of rain', حَضَرْتُ حُبّاً للنَّحْـــو 'I attended (the class) for the love of grammar.' Here the *masdar* خَوْفاً tells us the reason for not going out, and the *masdar* حُبّاً tells us the reason for attending the class. This *masdar* mostly denotes a mental action like fear, love, desire, respect etc. It is *mansûb*.

The *masdar* in *maf'ûl lahu* is mostly with the *tanwîn,* but it may also be *mudâf*, e.g., وَلاَ تَقْتُلُوا أولادَكُمْ خَشْيَةَ إِمْلاقٍ 'Do not kill your chidren for fear of poverty' (Qur'an, 17:31).نَهَى النَّبِيُّ صلَّى الله عليه وسلَّمَ أَنْ يُسافِرَ بِـــالقُرْآنِ إِلَـــى أَرْضِ العَدُوِّ مَخافَةَ أنْ ينالَهُ العَـــدُوُّ 'The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) prohibited (the Muslims) from taking the Qur'an to the land of the enemy for fear that the enemy should harm it.'

#(2) هَلاَّ : This particle is used in a verbal sentence. It is used with the *mudâri'* to urge one to do an action, and with the *mâdî* to rebuke him for neglecting an action, e.g., هَلاَّ تَشْكُوهُ إِلَى المدير 'Should you not complain about him to the headmaster?', i.e., 'you should do', هَلاَّ شَكَوتَهُ إِلَى المدير 'Should you not have complained about him to the headmaster?', i.e., 'you should have.'

In the first case it is called حَرْفُ التَّحْضِيضِ (the particle of urging), and in the second حَرْفُ التَّنْدِيمِ (the particle of rebuke). The words أَلاَ، أَلاَّ، لَوْما، لَوْلاَ are also used for *tahdîd* and *tandîm*. In the Qur'an (24:12) : لَوْلاَ إِذْ سَمِعْتُمُوهُ ظَنَّ المُؤْمِنُونَ وَالمُؤْمِناتُ بِأَنْفُسِهِمْ خَيْراً وَقالُوا هَذا إِفْكٌ مُبِـــينٌ 'Why did not the believers,

men and women, when you heard it, think good of themselves, and say, “It is an obvious lie”?’

#(3) رَغْبَةً فِي العِلْمِ، لا رَهْبَةً مِنَ الامْتِحَانِ ‘out of love for knowledge, not out of fear of examination.’ This لا is a conjunction (لا العاطِفَةُ). It is used in an affirmative sentences, or one containing an *amr*, e.g., خَرَجَ بلالٌ، لا حامدٌ ‘Bilal left, not Hamid.’ اسْأَلِ المديرَ، لا المدرسَ ‘Ask the headmaster, not the teacher.’ كُلِ التُفَّاحَ، لا المَوزَ ‘Eat apples, not bananas.’

✍Exercises

1) Answer the following questions.

3) Point out all the instances of *maf‘ûl lahu* occurring in the main lesson.

4) Point out all the instances of *maf‘ûl lahu* in the following sentences.

5) Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the word given in brackets making it *maf‘ûl lahu.*

7) Give the singular of each of the following nouns.

8) Oral exercise : Every student uses the expression دَأْبِي ودِيْدَنِي in a sentence.

9) Oral exercise : Every student uses هَــلاَّ in two sentences, one being for *tahdîd* and the other for *tandîm*.